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and as a people we should devote ourselves to maintaining the purity of the blood of the original stock which settled this country. Curiously enough, Mr. Schultz does not draw a pessimistic conclusion, as de Gobineau did, but thinks that there is still time to check the intermixture of races in this country and to preserve our social and national life.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that de Gobineau's social philosophy, which Mr. Schultz makes use of to explain practically all historical and contemporary problems, rests upon no very secure foundation in either biology or ethnology. Ethnology knows practically no pure races, and history shows no clear proof of such results as Mr. Schultz attributes to racial intermixture. The laws of heredity, also, as now understood by biology, forbid us to believe that physical deterioration results from the crossing of varieties of the same species. There is much evidence, on the contrary, to prove that no physiological harm results from such crossing and history continually affords examples of mixed races which have been most successful. Unquestionably, however, race is a factor in social development, and it is impossible yet to say what the results will be of the great intermixture of races which is going on in the United States at the present time; but from all the knowledge which we now have, it seems quite improbable that any such disastrous results will follow as Mr. Schultz points out. His book, indeed, so exaggerates the factor of racial heredity, that it would hardly be worthy of notice were not such one-sided views of social evolution common in the literature of the social sciences of today.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD.

University of Missouri.

Sociology, Its Simpler Teachings and Applications. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY, Professor of Social and Political Science at Brown University. (New York: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1909. Pp. 405. \$1.50.)

This book shows that it is the work of an experienced and successful teacher. It is adapted throughout to its purpose as an elementary text, and will prove clear and interesting to other readers than college students.

The demand has already called into existence a considerable number of text books in sociology; nearly all of them possess excellences but some are already rendered out of date by the rapid advance in this subject, some are too bulky and difficult for certain uses, and some are too closely confined to presentation of the individual contributions of their authors. This book is not open to these criticisms, and is probably the best strictly elementary text book now available.

The book is divided into two nearly equal parts. The first is devoted to "the simpler teachings of sociology" with reference to the nature of social achievement, social psychology, and the development of institutions; the second is devoted to "applications of sociological teaching" to the promotion of progress and to the elimination of specific social evils.

In order to include both of these parts it was necessary to compress the treatment of theoretical sociology into small compass, and many of the statements are so brief that they will hardly show their far-reaching significance to the student, unless supplemented by wise class-room discussion.

Probably the most important theoretical point emphasized in the book is the distinction between "genic" progress, or the unplanned evolution of social activities, which results from the interplay of man's organic tendencies and his environment, and "telic" progress, which is guided and promoted by a general comprehension of the trend of things and of the method of causation. The book promotes social courage and tends to inspire devotion to the cause of telic progress. The author's optimism is not too great, but it is allowed to appear too much an assumption, and not enough a justified conclusion. Optimism is not justified until we comprehend the natural process of causation well enough to know both how little we can do to it, and how much it can do for us, if we understand its working well enough to deflect it to our ends. The same forces of nature that produced the flora and fauna of a man devouring social wilderness must produce the gardens of our pleasant habitation.

The treatment of the family is both frank and wholesome. Mr. Dealey says: "Freedom of contract in the marriage relation would, under present conditions result in licentiousness. It is a remote ideal suited to a population characterized by self-con-

trol, well trained to regulate their primary instincts, and will not become possible until in practice it would amount to permanent monogamy."

In one instance the author appears to carry his generalization too far: to regard "regulation" as always better than prohibition seems like claiming that any social activity whatever that has once started ought to be permanently tolerated in some form.

EDWARD C. HAYES.

University of Illinois.

Upbuilders. By LINCOLN STEFFENS. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company. 1909. \$1.20.)

Steffens has a happy faculty for writing readable books, and by obtaining a wide hearing for the cause in which he has enlisted he has rendered it a great service. Objection may be made to his philosophy, to his theories, and even sometimes to his statements of facts; but he is inspired by a devotion to what he conceives to be for the welfare of mankind. His early magazine articles "startled" the country in that they brought home to a great mass of readers of popular magazines, a knowledge of existing political conditions. They helped to crystalize the slowly accumulating public sentiment and must be reckoned as an important factor, in the great civic movement of the past decade.

Although the author may have begun as a "muck raker," as some are wont to call him, the present volume is "the antithesis of muck raking." Steffens has passed through his critical and hyper-critical periods and has reached the stage where he appreciates the constructive forces, the "upbuilders," as he calls them. This book should have been designated *The Militant Upbuilders*, because the author does not touch upon the gradually growing army of quiet, sometimes unobtrusive, but none the less effective upbuilders who are slowly, but surely changing the standards of thought and conduct in public affairs. He treats of "Ben" Lindsey, "The Just Judge;" Rudolph Spreckles; "The Business Reformer;" Mark Fagan, "Mayor;" Everett Colby, "The Gentleman from Essex;" and W. S. U'Ren., and he does his work in his usual happy, popular style. He makes them living realities, human documents that